

The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C. TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

THEY GO WITH A RUSH!

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE helped us to move our stock the last two weeks. No such gigantic **COST SALE** has ever been attempted in South Carolina. The people of Newberry and surrounding country are taking advantage of this **COST SALE**. Owing to my enormous Stock I am compelled to make room for Fall Goods as I intend to set before the public the biggest Stock of Merchandise ever brought into the Old Town and I am going to do exactly what I did this Spring sell them for less than my would be competitors can buy them. Now gather up your spare money and take advantage of this Sale. The big stock must be converted into cash—let them bring what they may to go on sale Tomorrow morning.

2 cases 36 in. Percales, the regular 10c. kind only 5c. yard.
100 pcs. Colored Organdies, not a yard in the lot that's not worth 10c. and 12 1-2c. piled on a big table, your choice for 5c. yard.
5 bales Sea Island worth 6 1-4c. for this sale 3 7-8c.
25 pcs. Cottonades, the kind the people are going wild over, the 20c. quality now only 8 1-3c.

Two large wagon loads of Newberry Mills Unbleached 40 in. Sheeting, every yard the Mill had in short lengths to go on sale only 5c. yard.
50 doz. Ladies' Hose, regular price 10c. now 5c. pair.
50 doz. Men's Half Hose, Black, Tan, Red and Blue regular price 10c. now 5c. pair.
50 gross Pearl Buttons, the 10c. kind now only 5c. doz.

3 cases Andoscoggin Bleach Cloth 36 in. wide 15 yards for only 99c.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

My entire line of Millinery to be closed out at fifty cents on the dollar. Any reasonable offer on any article in the house will be accepted.

IT IS MY AIM

That when I have been in midst the length of time of some of my would be competitors the old brick and mortar of the present store which is the largest in the town will be given away to larger and more modern quarters. My motto: "Progress" knock out high prices and placing first-class Merchandise within the reach of all.

ALL JOIN THE CROWDS. MIMNAUGH'S, The Cheapest Store in the Carolinas. MIMNAUGH'S,

DEMOCRATS IN HARMONY MEETING.

FOUR THOUSAND DEMOCRATS WERE AT NANTASKET.

Bryan, Carmack and Sheppard Were the Speakers—The Addresses Well Received. Bryan's Speech.

Boston, July 24.—Nearly 4,000 Democrats gathered at Nantasket today and participated in the "harmony" meeting, arranged by the New England Democratic league, the new political organization which is expected to develop its strength in the fall campaign. Mayor P. A. Collins of this city acted as "moderator," as he expressed it, and presented in order Edward M. Shepard of New York, Senator Edward W. Carmack of Tennessee, and Wm. J. Bryan of Nebraska, who expounded and discussed the issues of this campaign to the marked satisfaction of the audience.

Col. W. A. Gaston and Charles S. Hamlin, rival candidates for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Massachusetts, were both present, while Lewis Nixon of New York and Congressman Wilson of that State, and John R. Thayer of Massachusetts, were conspicuous among the guests.

After a strong speech by Edward M. Shepard, of New York and a characteristic address of an hour and a half by Senator Edward W. Carmack, of Tennessee, Hon. Wm. J. Bryan was presented.

The presentation of Mr. Bryan developed great enthusiasm. Cheers greeted him as he stepped to the front of the platform and he was several times interrupted by demonstrations of approval.

Mr. Bryan in his speech today said in part:

I am glad it is my privilege to come here to join with you in the beginning of your campaign of 1902. In view of numerous harmony dinners, and the discord they have created, it may not be out of place to consider the basis of harmony.

Harmony in government is the result of fixed and unchangeable rules. Jefferson states two of these rules—namely, absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority and frequent elections—the second aids the first by giving hope of a remedy from present ills, however grievous. If he were living today his observation would probably suggest a third rule,

namely, the ascertainment of the will of the methods so direct, so fair and so honest that the minority cannot doubt that that will has been actually expressed.

"REAL" HARMONY.

Jefferson also laid down the rules by which, and by which alone, real harmony can be secured within a party. I say real harmony for that harmony cannot be considered worthy of the name which, like the harmony temporarily existing between the confidence man and his victim, is purposely employed for deception and injury.

The great founder of the Democratic party, whose profound philosophy sounded all the depths of human nature and measured the height and breadth of human government, not long before the end of his eventful life, said in a letter to Mr. Lee, that there were but two permanent parties, the aristocratic and the democratic; that these two parties existed in every country, and that where there was freedom to think, speak and write, these parties would become apparent. With the aristocratic party he classed "those who fear and distrust the people and wish to draw all power from them into the hands of the higher classes." With the Democratic party he classed "those who identify themselves with the people, have confidence in them, cherish and consider them as the most honest and safe, though not the wise, depository of the public interests."

There can always be harmony among Democrats who have the purpose that Jefferson had and are willing to employ the methods that Jefferson employed. There can always be harmony among Democrats who believe in a government of the people and are willing that all the departments of the government shall be operated by the people and for the benefit of the people. Differences of the mind can be reconciled; differences of purpose cannot. Between one who is at heart an aristocrat and one who is in reality a democrat there is a great gulf fixed.

HARD TO AFFECT SYMPATHIES.

It is impossible to secure harmony between people of opposite sympathies and it is a difficult thing to change a man's sympathies. It requires a political regeneration to make a Democrat out of an aristocrat. It is a much easier task to show a man that the principles he

has been advocating and the policies which he has been supporting are aristocratic in their present effect or in their tendencies. The Republican party of today is aristocratic in its policies and tendencies for it is controlled by a few in the interest of a few. There can be no doubt of the democratic instincts of a large majority of the members of the Republican party, but that party today is so controlled by organized wealth that the rank and file of the party are not consulted about the policies nor are the interests of the rank and file considered by the leaders. With the exception of the tariff question the Republican party has not in recent years honestly submitted a single important issue to the arbitrament of the ballot, or even to the judgment of the members of its own party.

A PATCHED UP HARMONY USELESS.

To attempt to patch up an apparent harmony between those who are not in sympathy with Democratic purposes is not only a waste of time, but would prove disastrous. The men who deserted the party in 1896 may be divided into two classes. Those who left because they understood the issue presented and those who left because they did not understand the real nature of the contest. Until the former are completely changed in their sympathies they cannot return to the party without injuring it. The latter will be reconciled to the party when they themselves become aware of the real character of the life and death struggle now being waged between plutocracy and democracy.

MUST HAVE A PURPOSE.

The Democratic party must have a controlling purpose, unchanged by victory or defeat; it must stand for that purpose, at all times and everywhere, unmoved by threats of disaster and uninfluenced by promise of temporary gain. It must have a character, for character is as essential in a party as it is in an individual.

We cannot tell what issues we may have to meet; we can only determine to meet them in a Democratic spirit, to apply to them Democratic principles and to take the people's side always. In 1892 the paramount issue was tariff reform and the Democratic party boldly asserted its demand for a tariff for revenue only. It fought the campaign and it won. In 1896 the

money question had forged to the front, made paramount not by action of the majority of the Democratic party, but by the attempt of a minority of the party to aid the Republican party to chain the country to an appreciating dollar. Without abandoning its position on the tariff question the party met this issue and took the side of the people. In spite of the desertion of many formerly conspicuous in its councils the Democratic party polled a million more votes than it had ever polled before, and would have won but for the indefensible methods of the Republican party, whose leaders held all the protectionist Republicans by declaring the tariff issue to be paramount, mollified the wrath of most of the free silver Republicans by promising international bimetalism, and won all the advocates of the gold standard by revealing to them the secret purpose of the party to adopt a European financial system. But even then we would have won but for the fact that borrowers were coerced and employed intimidated.

A WAR OF CONQUEST.

In 1900 the action of the Republican party in turning a war commenced for humanity into a war of conquest compelled the consideration of another question—a question so far-reaching in its consequences that our party rightfully declared it to be the paramount issue. Without abandoning its position on the tariff question or on the money question it again espoused the people's side of a great issue. That it did not win that year was due to a conjunction of causes, any one of which would have been insufficient to have accomplished defeat. The administration having carried on a brief and successful war fell heir to the enthusiasm which usually attends a victorious conflict; an unexpected increase in the supply of new gold and an unexpected influx of European gold, due to large crops here and a famine abroad, increased prices, relieved the stress of hard times and gave to the people the benefits that always flow from a growing volume of money. While the advantages which followed a large volume of money vindicated the principle contended for by bimetallists they were appropriated by the party in power, and those who were influenced by conditions, without attempting to realize the conditions, gave the Republican party

credit for an increased prosperity.

IN SPITE OF ALL THESE OBSTACLES the campaign of 1900 only showed a net change of 150,000 votes in favor of the Republicans out of a total vote of over thirteen millions. And what is the situation today? Since the election of 1900, imperialism is more openly avowed and imperialistic methods more boldly entered upon because the administration can point to that election as an apparent endorsement, although the party leaders at that time vehemently denied imperialistic intent. Those who expect to make a profit out of a colonial system favor it on the ground that it will pay; those who think that it opened up the Philippines to proselyting insist that it is providential, while those who are simply seeking some reason for supporting their party's policy fall back upon the doctrine that circumstances got us into the trouble and that we must stay in until circumstances get us out.

Since the election of 1900 the trusts have grown and flourished under the Republican administration, as might have been expected.

Since the election, the financiers are seeking to carry their advantage a little further and are planning an asset currency, a system of branch banks and the redemption of their silver dollar. Recognizing the enormous iniquity of the bill they did not dare press it during the campaign, but having secured a favorable report in the house, postponed its consideration until December.

A DEAF EAR TO THE LABORERS.

Since the election, a Republican congress has turned a deaf ear to the laborer's cry for relief from government by injunction; and a Republican senate has refused to grant the demand of the people for the election of United States senators by a direct vote.

And all the while an exorbitant tariff is working injustice to the consumers and enabling the beneficiaries of protection to sell at home at a high price and compete in foreign markets at a lower price.

While the exploiters have been pressing their advantages at home and abroad the interests of the producers of wealth on the farm, in the factory and in the mines have been utterly ignored, and the small business man has been left to such precarious existence as the trusts permit him to enjoy.

How can the opponents of aristocracy and plutocracy be united for a successful attack upon entrenched privileges? Not by making peace with the enemy; not by imitating their works, their methods or their phraseology, but by honest, straightforward appeal to the American people upon a platform that can be understood and with an organization that can be trusted. Already many of the Republicans are wavering, but they can never be won to the Democratic party as long as they can say that our party is as bad as theirs. Not by surrender, not by compromise, not by equivocation, not by ambiguity, not by vacillation, is the victory to be won, but by bold, constant, persistent, steadfast defense of the interests of the people at all times under all circumstances and on all questions. To lose faith in the expediency of such a course is to lose faith in the omnipotence of truth. Upon this basis we cannot only harmonize all who are Democratic in sentiment and sympathy, but we can draw to our party those of the opposition who cherish Democratic ideas, but have been misled by Republican arguments.

In the accomplishment of this work the New England Democratic league can be, and I doubt not, will be, a powerful factor.

Thanked God for Profanity.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Among the "old salts" in congress is Senator Perkins of California, who shipped before the mast in the days of his youth. He still has many vivid recollections of his life on the ocean wave, and delights to tell them to some of his cronies. Here is one that concerns a storm and a preacher.

The storm was a tremendous one, and it looked as if the vessel were doomed to go under. In the midst of the excitement a minister, who was one of the passengers, asked the captain if he could have prayers.

"Oh, never mind about the prayers," said the captain. "The men are swearing too hard to stop for prayers and as long as you hear them swearing," added the captain, "there is no danger."

The minister went back to his cabin. A little while later, when the storm grew worse, the preacher went up on deck to see what the sailors were doing. Then he went back to his wife.

"Thank God," he said, fervently. "Those men are still swearing."

ANYTHING ANYWHERE.

Brief Paragraphs Giving Some of the Happenings of the World of Men.

William Delap, a well known and highly esteemed young man of La Follette, Tenn., while driving through a patch of woods on the outskirts of that city on Sunday night was given the Odd Fellows' distress sign and decamped into the woods and shot and robbed of \$1,100 and a gold watch. It is not thought the wound will prove fatal.

Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is going to have just above the fireplace in the newspaper room of his new home a mosaic made up of stones gathered from the States which he carried in either of his campaigns for the presidency. State Geologist Sloan has received a request for a stone from this State.

After a battle of eight rounds, James Corbett on Friday night at San Francisco knocked out Robert Fitzsimmons, and made good his claim to the heavy-weight championship of the world. The fight was fought with brilliant and courageous work and will live in pugilistic history. Fitzsimmons did good work, and at several moments it looked as if he would be the winner.

Six men were hanged in Arkansas on Friday for murder, two white men and four negroes.

J. M. Sullivan, former State senator was elected mayor of Anderson by 196 majority over J. W. Quattela, a prominent attorney, on Friday.

A Gentleman.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]

Shows a regard for the feelings of children.

Knows how far to go in complimenting a woman.

Never ventures to offer advice unless it is solicited.

Is careful not to remain too long when calling on a lady.

Will not start a religious discussion in a mixed company.

Takes care not to offend by a superabundance of flattery.

Has a way of showing good breeding without a waste of words.

Never calls attention to the mistakes made by a woman in reading.

Will not speak of his wife as though she were a person without a will.

Treats his employees as though he had some interest in their welfare.